KANSAS.

AN ATTEMPTED CONVENTION.

Prom On Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 15, 1858. Gen. Lane delivered a speech at he meeting or Convention held here lately. The meeting had been called a few days previous by a hand-bill, which stated that it should be a Convention, and that the vote should be taken by counties. The absurdity of this was apparent, as no one was sutherized to vote for any county, and some counties were not represented at all. The Convention organized, however; a Committee on Business was appointed, and then Lane spoke. He had prepared appointed, and then Lane spole. He has prepared his speech by writing it out, as it was a reply to the President's Message. It was, therefore, although a very good thing, not at all Laneish, and as he brought the document with him and read it, it neither did have, nor could have, the advantage of his seculiar deliver.

his peculiar delivery.

Gen, Lane's speech occupied the forenoon session. After dinner, the Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Legate, Conway, Wheeler, Roberts, Newton, Blake, Kobb and Robmson (of Manhattau), made a report. The chief thing in it was a recommendation for the appoint-ment of two new Committees; one to supersede the old Free-State Committee, the Territorial Comthe old Free-State Committee, the Territorial Com-mittee made at Grasshopper Falls, and the Le-compton Constitution Committee made in the base-ment of The Herald of Freedom; the other to be an Executive Committee of five persons, who were to have large discretionary powers, and which was to be a sort of controlling executive for the party. The names suggested were Gen. Lane, Gov. Rob-inson, H. J. Adams, Thos. Ewing, jr., and G. Lenkins

Judge Conway took exceptions to the report, disenting from it as a member of the Committee. He aid the old Free-State Committee had been regularly elected for one year, at a full Delegate Convention of the party, and this Lawrence meeting had no authority to supersede it. The Territorial Committee had been elected only for the October election, their functions to cease after that date, and the "subterranean" Committee was responsible

enly to those who elected it.

Gen. Lane offered a substitute for the report, to the effect that the three Committees should unite and form a Joint Committee. Judge Conway offered as a substitute for that, that the Free-State Committee was the only Committee of the party. Charles Robinson demanded that the vote on the question be taken by counties. Mr. Hanna insisted that the vote should be so taken. He was unwilling to sub-Phillips said this Convention was in its proposed terms an absurdity, and impracticable. He should move that the Convention dissolve unless some per-The Chair decided that the mode of voting was quite impracticable. Mr. Phillips moved that the Convention dissolve. Gov. Robinson demanded that the vote on that proposition be taken in accordance with the call. Overruled. The Convention then

dissolved. A wass meeting of those present was then organ-ized, H. J. Adams in the chair, and Messrs. Richardson and Tappan, Secretaries. E. B. Whitman, esq., offered a resolution to the effect that the Popeka Constitution shall be the railying point of opposition. Mr. King offered an amendment that opposition. Mr. King offered an american Executive Committee, consisting of three persons—Messrs. Lane, Robinson and Adams—be authorized to act as an Executive Committee for the rized to act as an Executive Committee for Kansas in the approaching crisis. He made some remarks complimentary to these gentlemen, and showing the necessity for some such action. Mr. Legate spoke in vindication of the report of the first Committee. Gen. Lane spoke in favor of his com-Committee. Gen. Lane spoke in favor of his compromise. Judge Conway spoke against either of these steps being taken. Gov. Robinson spoke in favor of the report. Friend Harvey (the worthy head of the old Shawnee Quaker Mission) spoke against the reports and against abandoning the old position of the party or weakening it in any way.

Mr. Phillips objected to this meeting taking any action for the whole Tarritory. He protected against tion for the whole Territory. He protested against the Executive Committee as a dangerous dictator-ship, when the party had no policy agreed on. For detense they had Gov. Robinson and Gen. Lane's Military Board, under Territorial law. He called on the gentlemen named to protest against the Comon the gentlemen named to protest against the Committee. Gen. Lane objected to the appointment of such Committee. He thanked Mr. King for his compliment, but under such circumstances could not accept. The meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock

NIGHT SESSION I scarce know what to write about the strange proceedings of that night. I fear that any narra-tion that could be given of it would give matters an aspect which in justice to the people of Kansas they should not wear. The meeting began rather harmoniously with some Danite speeches, a species of wittiesms on Denver, that have been played off on all occasions since his audacious message. Judge Wakefield made a funny speech and read some funny documents. Friend Harvey made one of his shrewd speeches about the position of the party. He opposed this vacillating, changing way of doing business, and urged that the party should go on

in the evening.

dently been matured. He took exceptions to any further proceedings under the Topeka Constitution. That instrument had been dead since last June Even in case of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, he did not think it would be available. He was dissatisfied with the action be available. He was dissatisfied with the action of the meeting in refusing to appoint the Committee. He thought that but for certain parties in Lawrence it could not have been defeated. These Committees would be necessary, as he did not think there was at this time any efficient organization. think there was at this time any efficient organization. Circumstances, as they transpired, would develop what was necessary to be done. There might be action required that it would be improper to speak An Executive Committee was wanted Mr. Heath was next called from one side of the

hall. It was evident that certain parties present had a certain policy and a succession of speakers.

Many persons had left the meeting after the fun was over, supposing that nothing of importance would be attempted. Mr. Heath took ground in favor of organizing under the Lecompton Constitution.

That steps should be taken to secure the offices
under that Constitution to the Free-State candidates. That this should be done, even if it was necessary to remove the Pro-Slavery men. That two United States Senators should be elected, and that steps should be taken, under that Constitution, for

Mr. Ewing was then called on, but as the calls for Mr. Lines on the other side overpowered them. Mr. Lines got the floor. He denounced the proposition made by Mr. Heath. Mr. Lines is an old man from Waubonss, and spoke with a great deal of vigor. He said every man in his section would as moon hang one man who would dare to organize under that Constitution as another. They would regard such men, in comparison to the Pro-Slavery mee, as the patriots in the Revolution regarded Cornwallis and Arnold. The one was a consistent enemy—the other was a traitor. [Applause.] He

proceeded in a very eloquent speech to deprecate any action under the Lecompton Constitution.

Thos. Ewing, jr., next spoke. He made a very able speech, which had evidently been matured. He took the same ground as Mr. Heath, but did not go so far. He was opposed to electing United States Senators under it: but argued that the only mode of escaping from our difficulties was to change that Constitution, and make a new one under cover of its legal form. The President and General Government would never recognize any other. Armed resistance was out of the question. Those who had made the boiling nominations, as they were called, made the bolting nominations, as they were a pur-did not do so to abandon them. They had a pur-

pose which they would carry out.

W. A. Phillips next spoke. He stated that the avowed object of this meeting was to harmonize the Free-State party, but that a contrary result was likely to flow from it. The whole party had just agreed to take the Convention law as a vitality, and to unite on it to form a new Constitution; and here was a new policy introduced to divide. The people could new policy introduced to divide. The people could never accept the Lecompton Constitution for any purpose, and this would only make an aimless schism. The Pro-Slavery men had the offices under the Lecompton Constitution, and would keep them until active force took them from them. This

would be civil war, and the people, if they had to proceed to that, had better do it on a better platform. Any policy which looked to that instrument would distract the people, and would entail the Lecompton iniquity. Free-State men would be driven

would distract the people, and would charlest eempton iniquity. Free-State men would be driven from the Territory, Southerners would pour in, and the cause would be lost.

Judge Conway made an able speech against the Executive Committee. Gov. Robinson again spoke in favor of it. Mr. Whitman withdrew his resolution, as it had accomplished its purpose in calling the state of the st out this debate. Several other speakers spoke briefly, and an effort was made to squeeze the Executive Committee through. The previous ques-tion was called, while Judge Conway was on the floor eloquently pleading against it. The proposal and all other proposals were voted down, and the meeting adjourned after midnight, without doing

The weather is intensely cold. The Judge and Chrk of the Shawnee election were brought here prinoners. The company that took them were armed, with a civil officer at their head.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 16, 1858. The recent examinations of the semi-judicial Legislative Committee are too interesting to pass over without notice. Testimony of the most positive character proves a fraud of between 700 and 800 votes at Shawnee, at the late elections. The testimony of the Clerk of the Election is the most conclusive. This fellow is one of those primitively verdant Border Ruffians who have no adequate con-ception of the extent of their own villainy. I have no doubt that he regards the election fraud as a pretty good joke. His testimony amounted to this: About 140 persons had voted, Missourians includ

Adont 140 persons and the control of ber of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Col. Boone and other noted Border Ruffians were present, and helped the work. There is evidence on record from other sources that Calhoun had writ ten to Danforth at the time, telling him how many votes would be needed. The Clerk who gave thi testimony seemed to have no adequate conception of the enormity in which he had been engaged. The fact is, the Federal authorities have so long winked at this thing that it is no wonder these scoun-drels see no crime in it. The signatures of the Judges of Election were not forged, according to the testimony, but were cut out from the bottom of the list of voters, where they were appended, and pasted on to the list as manufactured, which was grown to between 500 and 900. When the authorities under the Commission tried to arrest these parties at first, the attempt was resisted. Upon this a portion of the Prairie City Company, belonging to the Territorial militia, were obtained to act as a posse comitatus. They succeeded in making the arrests without a fight, the appearance of a mounted and armed company with Sharp's rifles being sufficient. The Commission is preparing to complete this testimony and to send it to Washington.

A more easy state of public feeling exists. The news which reached us of the reference of the Lenews which reached us of the reference of the Lecompton Constitution to a Committee, authorized
to send for persons and papers, is regarded by
many as the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution.
All parties are agreeing to unite on the new Convention law as a frivolity. Active preparations are
being made for the canvass, and all the active politicians are engaged in it. Gov. Denver still affects
to regard the law as having failed. This point is
considered to have surely failed, for several reasons.
First the Convention Act, was delivered to the First, the Convention Act was delivered to the Acting Governor on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, and while the Legislature was in session, and his Secretary refused it. Secondly, the organic law re-quires that he return the law within three days, or it becomes a law; and had it not been delivered till Wednesday morning, or even Wednesday evening, it still would have made a part of a day, which is a day in law, and his failure to sign in such case, or veto, is not fatal. These positions are regarded as conclusive, and under the law the people will go on to form a State Constitution and Government.

The Topeka Legislature has adjourned.

Militia law and means for defense only were taken, when some members went away and left it without a quorum. They make an address to the people of

Kansas.

The weather has been extremely cold here for the last few days. Kaw River is covered with strong ice, making a natural bridge. The mails here are extremely irregular. Should this cold and snowy weather have been proportionately severe on the plains, we may expect to hear disastrous intelli-gence from the Utah Army.

THE FORT SCOTT WAR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 17, 1858. The second Fort Scott campaign has proved

bloodless, but is, nevertheless, full of interest. I sent the affidavits of Johnson, and the accounts of the Pro-Slavery outrages. I did not think there would have been any extensive mustering of forces at this time. For several reasons it was not considered desirable to have anything of the kind, and it was hoped that, like a great many similar cases, it would blow over. But the men on the Osage and Marmatou were in earnest. The loss of property and other wrongs were spurs to action. The constant repetition of Border Rufianism kept this feeling alive. For instance, Capt. Hamilton of the Marmatou rode into Fort Scott on business. He did not suppose that he was particularly offensive to them, as he had not been connected with the previous occurrences or fights. As he was riding past a place where a store is kept in that Gomorrah, the person who claims the immunities of Border-Ruffian Sheriff happening to be in it, seized a gun and was about to shoot him. The others in the store were afraid, and got the fellow to desist, but slight irritation of the public pulse might have

dided this to their other crimes.

The conduct of the authorities of that place has also caused much exasperation. Even Judge Williams, who has also been supposed to be very fair for a "Democrat," has lost caste to a great extent with all decent people in that section. All his busiwhen an accept people in the second of the s they were getting a rope to hang him, both he and his friends tried to get the Judge to interfere to prevent the outrage; but the Judge, although an eve-witness to the lewless assault, and hearing the threat to kill Johnson, declined to interfere in his behalf. I learned this from old Mr. Oakley. who lives on the Marmatou, and whom I regard a

perfectly honorable and truthful gentleman. The first demonstration against Fort Scott, or this latter occasion, was made twelve days ago Seventy men mustered on the Marmaton according to appointment. They were all settlers of that re-gion. They comprised three companies of militia, These of Capt. Mongomery of Sugar Mound, Capt. Bain of Little Osage, and Capt. Hamilton of the Marmatou. This was the first time the latter had been in the field, and just the day after his bie had been threatened by the assassin Sheriff of Fort Scott. The companies that assembled had not clearly made up their minds what to do. They had expected further reënforcements from this direction having sent for them. They also expected that writs for the arrest of the offending parties would have been obtained, and that, perhaps, some per-sons holding real or nominal positions would have been with them to counsel with them. Situated as they were the Marmatou men did not feel at liberty to act. Besides they regarded the enterprise as having been mainly undertaken on Johnson's account, whom they regarded as a "National Democrat," the next thing to a Border Ruffian. He had, it was true, got into disgrace with the Fort Scottites on account of having bailed the Free-State prisoners, and interfered to bean them free being property. and interfered to keep them from being murdered; but without writs, and in such a cause they refused to move. The company thus split, as Captains Buin and Montgomery declared their intention of taking

pany of the propriety of the expedition, it was under the circumstances abandoned, or rather postpened for the time being.

It so happened that two peddiers had stopped for the night at the house where the muster was thus made. Next morning these men went into Fort Scott, and informed the people there of the danger that had threatened them. This renewed the vigilance of the Fort Scotties. They sent to Westlance of the Fort Scottites. They sent to West-port after a cannon, and to Border-Rufflandom generally for assistance. The latter call did not seem to be very promptly responded to on this particular to be very promptly responded to on this particular occasion. Nevertheless sentries paced around the threatened place night and day, and martial law prevailed. A mest wholesome fear seems to have obtained generally among these precious rascals, and a strong suspicion that an attack would not be very desirable. Two amusing incidents occurred during this interreguam which are worth narrating. The first was a fully alarm. The graph, one cold during this interregion which are worth narrating. The first was a false alarm. The guards, one cold night about the beginning of last week, were getting tired of their nocturnal perambulations with no better companions than old muskets. Those who were on guard got together, and thought it would be a good project to see how promply their friends would rally at the hour of danger. It is probable that they were also prompted by a malicious desire. that they were also prompted by a malicious desire to bring those of their contrades, who were snugly in bed, out of their comfortable quarters. Accordin bed, out of their comfortable quarters. Actingly, as a sort of diversification, they fired off their pieces and ran in shouting that the "Abolitionists were coming!" As might have been expected, the consternation very decidedly exceeded the order exhibited. Half wakened Border Ruffians were searching eagerly for their revolvers in their shirt-tails. The startled chivalry were hurrying to and fro with an immense fund of apprehension and a paucity of garments, while some of them made instantaneous preparations for an exodus in the contrary direction from that in which the attacking

contrary direction from that in which the attacking party was supposed to be.

The experience of this small experiment did not have the effect, as stock brokers would say, of restoring the public confidence. Two days after, inbroad daylight, the sentries on guard reported a large force approaching. The object seen was still distant on the prairie, and difficult tomake out; but a glass was obtained, and the alarmed Trojans after conveying it declared it to be an approaching force a glass was obtained, and the an approaching force with horses and trains, and, also—frightful intelligence—that the advancing foe had a large double-barreled cannon! This latter was, no doubt, set down as a wicked "Yankee Abolition contrivance."
We may well imagine the perturbation of the Border Ruffians; but this time, also, it was a false alarm. The object turned out to be a string of four wagons, proceeding southward with the material for a saw mill. The "double-barreled cannon" was the boiler, which had two flues through it. But the much-dreaded "Abolitionists" did come at last. Complaints having been regularly made before last. Complaints having been regularly made denote the Probate Judge of Lynn County (adjoining), Capt. Bain was regularly deputed as Sheriff, and a batch of writs placed in his hands for the seizure of those who had been active in robbing and maltreat-Johnson and some others. He had, of course, very difficulty in finding a posse, and with a well-equipped and anxiously-earnest force of the etitlers from the adjacent county, he mached on Fort Scott.

Capt. Montgomery was with him.

Hearing of the approach of this force, all the prominent Ruffians incontinently fled to Missouri—Clarke, Little, Hamilton (the Georgian), Brock, and

Clarke, Little, Hamilton (the Georgian), Brock, and a host of others too tedious to mention.

At the ford on the Marmaton, just below the Fort, the advancing force halted. It was early in the forenoon. They stated their business. No opposition was made to them. In fact, the Fort Scottites were in no condition to offer any. The "Abolitionists" marched into the place and halted in the center of it. They soon found that all the men they had writs for had field. Those who remained were such as had been, and desired to be. mained were such as had been, and desired to be pacific. They made a virtue of receiving them with real or affected satisfaction. The greater part of the property taken from Johnson was restored.
Pledges were given that some of the stolen horses should be returned, or that the price of them should be paid. Regrets were offered for some of the acts be paid. Regrets were effected for some of the acts of violence and robbery that could not now be helped, and finally a very lavish supply of promises were given as to the good behavior of the Fort for the future. Bain and his company were invited to a fine dinner, which, after their morning's march, and the rather defective character of the commissary department in that section. I have no doubt they

department in that section. I have no doubt they partook of with satisfaction.

Finding that the place was not to be burnt up, and that all who had not been guilty of actual outrage, were thus let alone, the Fort Scottites thus let behind began to breath freer. Some of them assured Bain and his company that they were glad be had come, because they had been kept in terror of such an attack for some time; and as it was now over, and they would not need to stand guard any more, they were delighted. The promises made were all very satisfactory, and Bain and ises made were all very satisfactory, and Bain and his men returned home. The promises were not made by the Border Rufflans, however, but by the peaceably disposed citizens of that place; still, it is believed that this visit will have a wholesome effect And such was the last expedition to Fort Scott.

GOV. DENVER.

From O.: Special Correspondent.
LECOMPTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

His Denveric Excellency is now Governor of Kansas. Unlike his predecessors, he has grown from smaller to greater, and may be said to be the first man who has tasted executive authority in Kansas without beginning from that moment to go down hill. Whether his promotion from Secretary to Governor arose from a discovery that he was a good thing well applied, and likely to do what was expected of him, or simply from the total ab-senteeism of any positive qualities on his part, is a matter which is likely-to remain wrapped in mystery. He has now been eight weeks in possession of exeregular session of a Legislature, and the tail end of a special one, the dominant power of which was supposed to be hostile to the authorities from whom he derived his appointment, and yet he has got through without making any serious blunder. He has done well for the Administration and the "Democracy" too. He vetoed every bill that was likely to interfere with the past bogas authority. When he could not veto without danger of its being passed over his veto, be put the bills in his pocket. His accommodating private Secretary indignantly repudiated the idea that the Governor would put any bill in his pocket. and looked sanctimionious daggers at the skeptics who shrugged their shoulders. Many members bewho shrugged their abouters. Sainly memors believed that he would not, but he has pocketed a whole shoal of the most important bills of the Session, including the Convention bill, which latter he transcended his powers under the organic act in attempting to pocket. So it becomes a law without him, a fact which he, however, in his gubernatoria might does not hesitate to ignore. He holds that it might does not hesitate to ignore. He hoods that it is no law, and he and his private Secretary curse the legislative clerk who swore that they had it more than three days. Here the Governor has got up one of these mee points which Mr. Bachanan delights to pettling, and has in doing so doubtless laid the foundation for a series of Border-Rufflan messages. But that was not all Denver has done. messages. But that was not all Deliver has done, the vetoed the law repealing the ferocious Draconian code, which punished with death a whole string of real or imaginary offenses against slave property, all of which were to end in a rope. Even Toombs thought these laws should be repealed, but Denver thought otherwise. He veteed a bank bill which the Legislature was foolish. leed a bank bill which the Expander was looked enough to dabble in, and thus he made a little legitimate capital for the expiring Democracy. He repudiates the relocation of the capital, and the fact of his returning to such a miserable hole as this to live ought to be a guaranty for his sincerity. He got the "Conservatives" to emasqulate the Militia law, so as to leave all the power in his hands, and then he vetoed it on the tery specious ground that it was improper to take any step in a military way in this condition of the Terntory. On this point, I am happy to add that Gen, Lane, who has still the power of enrolling, has just appointed men in every district to enroll the minits. The use that will be made of them is a matter for future consideration. Again, Gov. Denver exhibits a most implicable zeal Against all radical men, and a desire to "har.

against all radical men, and a desire to "har.

monize" all who are sufficiently "conservative" of it.

From The Bolletin, Fig. 25.

There has scarcely ever been a greater feeling of exprise and indignation in a community than that

Again, he has just refused to allow the public Su perintendent of Printing to have the laws to copy.
He ignores his existence and the legality of his
official functions, and gave Mr. Elliot to understand
that he about the second secon that he should see to publishing the laws himself. He is artfully accommodating to those who wish to ascertain anything about town property, or charters, ascertain anything about town property, or charters, but oblivious to the nature of all general laws. On one point only was he explicit: When asked about laws repealing the old code, he replied that all such had failed. That Denver will be a great manyet is highly probable. He has many of the elements of which great men now-a-day are made. He has been eminently successful here, chiefly from the able way in which he has "shown them how not to do it," and then he had all the advantages just coming here with a "national reputation."

coming here with a "national reputation."

Lecompton looks neglected. The basement of the unfinished Capitol begins to assume a tumble-down aspect. Rust sits supreme on the iron and tingim-crackery that was to have adorned the sum-mits of its polished capitals. It gives a look to the place suggestive of Tadmor or Petræ. All the great Border Ruffians are goue; the grocery-keepgreat Border Rumans are gone; the grocery-keepers languish in neglected "saloons;" the Land Office still keeps up a spasmodic attempt at business; and as the powers that be have the coolness to assert that the bill removing the county seat to Lawrence has failed, this is still the seat of Cato's chief the whole leads to be a sea chief clerk, who grins defiantly at the idea of Ara-paho, which all the powers that be determine shall not be the future residence of his Bunnence Judge

GOV. WALKER'S RETURN TO THE ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINED.

Having never had any confidence in the political integrity of Robert J. Walker, the late Governor of Kansas, we are not surprised to hear that there are fears entertained by those Democrats who oppose the Lecomption Constitution, that he has betrayed and abandered them. The information we have obtained rests on no slight authority, but even without that, the recent perfect silence and reserve of Mr. Walker on the subject of Kansas, are sufficient at least to excite suspicion. Gov. Wise continues firm and bold in his defiance of the Administration policy: Douglas a not less so, and Stanton, the associate of Walker, is making speeches in Philadelphia, New-York, Albany and other places, in which the wrongs contemplated by the Administration are exposed in no mining terms. Only Walker, who had as much to do with raising the Kansas storm as any man in the country. From The Philadelphia Bulletin of Feb. 24. raising the Kansas storm as any man in the country, has sunk into silence. We think we are able to give

has sunk into silence. We think we are able to give the causes of this disappearance of a distinguished politician from the public view.

A few weeks ago, just after the Philadelphia anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting, a correspondent telegraphed to us from Washington, that Gov. Walker had written to the President declaring that the announcement of his intended presence at the meeting was wholly unauthorized. We could not credit the story, and declined to publish the dispatch; but subsequent information gives to it a color of probability. We learn from most reliable authority that the leading actors in the Philadelphia anti-Lecompton meeting believe that he was purposely absent from it, and that the letter from him, which was read at the meeting and published, was, if not actually fabricated, modified here, in a way to make his creuse we a more plausible. And yet that meeting was got up at Walker's urgent solicitation, and up to within a few days of the ble. And yet that meeting was got up at Walker's urgent solicitation, and up to within a few days of the time fixed for it, he was anxious for it. But then he suddenly went to New-York, and although several letters were written to him, no answer could be obtained, and at last, at the meeting, the short note dated at Hoboken, at 4 p. m. on the same day, was produced and read. When the New-York meeting was held he was absent. On the day appointed for the meeting in the New-York Academy of Music, which did not take place, he suddenly appeared in Philydelphia, and when the meeting at last took place at the Chinese Hall, he turned up in Washington City. He did not even send to the meeting a letter to explain his absence. He has been dedging anti-Lecomptonism in every possible way, and is now regarded as quite out of the reach of his late associates on that question, who have been rely-

dedging anti-Lecomptonism in every possible way, and is now regarded as quite out of the reach of his late associates on that question, who have been relying on him as a leader, and quoting him as an author ity. The Washington correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, who is known to be in the secrets of the Administration, states in a recent letter, that Governor Walker will not for the future write any more letters or make any speeches on the subject of Kansas. The abandonment of his late position seems to be complete. His late associates regard him as having completely betrayed them.

These are the facts. Now for the reasons. It is given out, in quarters where Gov. Walker was lately in high favor, that he has "sold out" to the Administration, abandoned Kansas, and will her after devote himself to legal business and promoting the Southern Pacific Railroad preject. From similar authority we learn that while Gov. Walker was in Kansas he received a long private lefter from President Buchanau, repentedly assuring bim that he approved of his course in urging the submission of the Constitution to the people, and that his Administration should standor fall on that ground. Gov. Walker, in his letter of resignat on, declared that his course had been that directed by the President; but Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserted that no such instructions had been given. Gov. Walker iid not answer Gen. Cass, in his reply, asserte seen by scores of persons; but, notwithstanding the importance of making it public, it is now positively stated that it will never be shown again, and will never be published; nay, that it is in hands that will keep it so as to prevent its rising up in condemnation of the President. Gov. Walker is never again to appear as a witness on this Kansas subject. Tongue and pen, both lately active, are to remain alike idle, and the Anti-Lecomptonites are to do without him.

From the same well-informed source that has furnished us the facts above stated, we learn the reason for the remarkable change that has taken place in Governor Walker's opinions and course. A case is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in which the United States are plain at Washington, in which the United States are planniffs in error, and one Fossatt is defendant in error. The amount involved is two or three millions of dellars, a valuable quicksilver mine in California being connected with the case. Governor Walker, who is in Washington all this time, claims to be interested in this case to the amount of about two hundred thousand dollars. It is now said that the Government will abandon its appeal in the case, and thus the decision of the United States District Court of California, favorable to Fussatt and others, will be affirmed. Incision of the United States District Court of California, favorable to Fossatt and others, will be affirmed. Indeed, on last Wednesday, when the case was called up for argament, Attorney-General Black did not appear. It was adjourned until Thursday, when we are informed that Attorney-General Black came into court, and, saying that he did not intend to argue the case, expressed his willingness that it should be argued instead by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who only represented certain private interests. The Court was astonished at such an unprecedented proceeding but some of the Judges were disposed to let it pass, until Judge Wayne openly condemned it, and reminded the Attorney-General that he was bound to represent the Government, and the Court would not, except for incompetency in the officer, consent to hear any one else. The case then went over, and will probably be called up in the course of this week. In this cept for incompetency in the officer, consent to hear any one else. The easether went over, and will probably be called up in the course of this week. In this case is to be found the explanation of Gov. Walker's late singular conduct. The decision in the United States agt. Fossatt is to reward, and to explain why he has never answered Gen. Cass's letter, why he has not produced the President's letter, why he refused to go to the Philadelphia and New-York meetings, why ie has been struck dumb in his powers of speech on the Kansas question, and why he will let the bill to admit Kansas as a Slave State become a law without uttering another whisper in opposition.

Really the cause of right loses little by the defection of such a man as Walker. Nothing but his official character as Governor of Kansas, acting under the instructions of the President, ever gave any weight to his position. It is unfortunate that so much reliance was placed upon him on that account; but it is fertunate that his treachery has been discovered so

weight to his position. It is unfortunate that so must reliance was piaced upon him on that account; but it is fortunate that his treachery has been discovered so early as it has been. The great mistake that has been made, has been in treating him as the Ajax of the anti-Lecomptonites. Another grave mistake, resulting from this, was the production of the pretended letter of Walker to the Philiadelphia meeting. There can be no justification of such a deception, well-designed as it may have been. It would have been that the treachers had hear expand at once, and tetter if the treachery had been exposed at once, and the trailor had been immediately dismissed from the ranks of the friends of Freedom and the advocates of

ranks of the friends of Freedom and the advocates of the rights of the people.

But the most shaneful thing about all this wretch-ed business is to see the National Administration re-serving to base expedients to still the clamor of those opposed to them. Especially is it mortifying to see their intrigues carried into the highest judicial tribunal of the land—a tribunal that has, until recently, been lent sound from the polluting touch of party politics. When men in the highest positions in the government are driven to such a state of desperation as to resort to the vilest expedients, to sacrifice their own into the vilest expedients, to sacrifice their own in-tegrity and dignity, and to endeavor to involve in their own chame the Supreme Court of the United States, it is time that the people should be informed

created yesterday by the developments made in The Bulletin in regard to the abundament of the Anti-Lecomptonites by Robert J. Walker. The statements we made have to been contradicted in any quarter? But we have been called upon by one of the officers of the Anti-Lecompton meeting in this city, who satisfies us of the incorrectness of the intimation that the letter read there from Gov. Walker was fabricated. Nothing was done with it according alter.

that the letter read there from Gov. Walker was fabricated. Nothing was done with it except to alter the date, fixing it at the hour when it had been expected that the writer would have left New-York for Philadelphia. This was done in order to make the explanation of Gov. Walker's absence, after his positive promises to be present, appear more satisfactory to the meeting. There is no one to deny that Walker's treactery to bis late associates is complete, and the reason for such treachery, furnished to us and published yesterday, is regarded as quite sufficient.

Those who have studied the course and character of Robert J. Walker, cannot be surprised at the very crooked line of conduct that be has adopted in this Kanass matter. His betrayal of the country, and his secrifice of the best interests of the American people in 1846, for the sake of his own political and personal advantage was such a monstrous wrong that it is assomishing he should ever again have received the confidence of any party or any man. He is now doing nothing worse than he has done before, or than he will do again when an opportunity offers. will do again when an opportunity offers.

FROM MISSOURI

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MISSOURI, Feb. 13, 1858.

It may not be improper from time to time to inform the readers of THE TRIBUNE of what is going on in this State. Missouri is perhaps the most talked of State in the Union, Kausas not being yet admitted. On the admission of Missouri, the first hostile encounter between the North and South took place; this conflict was settled by a compromise bearing her name. The late breach of that compact has caused the name of Kansas to be pronounced by millions, while the strange manner of the Missourians participating in the affairs of Kansas has given our State a certain celebrity hardly to be envied, and finally, her own future fate is more than that of other States, a subject of speculation and curiosity. Let the destiny of Kansas be definitely settled, and the next turn will be that of her eastern neighbor. There will then be no other portion of our Republic drawing so much of the public attention to itself as Missouri. She was in her infancy till a few years ago. Her vast resources were little developed, her politics dull; but she begins to be filled with elements not defibut she begins to be filled with elements not den-cient in energy and nerve, and a fresh spirit of life seems to pervade her. She may already be proud of her cities—St. Louis, before all, ranking as high, in every respect, as any other city of equal extent or age in the whole Union. She may well be proud of her busy towns and villages, proud of her industrious tillers of the soil, proud of the ardor with which her people have at least commenced to develop her immense natural resources, and, above all, she may be proud of having dropped all impertinent political controversies, and seriously engaged in the only honorable struggle for progress, human-

ity, and social and political regeneration.

In fact, the fight in Missouri has duly begun. The enemy is strongly fortified and barricaded, and resolved to hold out to the last; but the resistance to inveterate usurpation grows like a young giant and he who is wise cannot be at a loss to foretell the ultimate result of the strife. Losing ground, even little by little, is a sure sign of approaching defeat; while gaining ground, though slowly, is a prognostic of a certain, though perhaps distant, victory. In Missouri liberal ideas are gaining on barbarity rapidly and certainly.

A trave'er through the different sections of this A fraveer through the different sections of the year, meet trains of movers on all our public roads. The northern half of the State is invaded—very peaceably of course—by immigrants from Iowa and Northern Illinois, our State having the advantage of cheaper land, more abundant timber, and a milder climate. The mineral districts of the south-east are filling with free laborers from all parts of the Union, and in the south-western part, not surpassed in beauty and natural richness by any portion of our vast ter ritory, numberless new locations are made by people from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and by thousands of Europeans. The last-named region, as yet ren ote from the centers of commerce, and till lately chiefly the happy home of pioneers and squat-ters from the Southern States (few of them slaveholders, the majority having been expatriated and driven away by their rich and slave-owning and driven away by their rich and save-owning neighbors), will very soon represent a strange mix-ture of people, differing in many respects, but united in the one object to live peaceably together and en-joy personal independence without let or hindrance, and to profit by the natural treasures of the virgin

The old settlers in those remoter districts are now enjoying happy times despite of crisis and panic, the new-comers being bound to take their provisions, forage and snimsls at good prices. In general we are not quite so oppressed by the universal ruin. A look at the "monetary and commercial" of the St. Louis papers will show that there wheat, barley, corn, hay, and other farmers' produce, still command prices acceptable, and even remunerative, if we would only adhere to simple and temperate babits, as we could be a product. I show has been resumed. habits, as we ought to. Labor has been resumed in St. Louis in good earnest, and the better class of workmen do not want employment. On the price of land the crisis shows no material influence. Unless a fair price can be obtained, our farmers prepare to keep their land for their own or their chil-dren's use, instead of being under the necessity of parting with their homes to pay off debts. Prices range from eight to thirty dollars. Of Congress lands there are only smaller pieces remaining—those at a distance from the market. Some land has latterly got into the hands of speculators, who in consideration of hard times, are indeed more willing now to sell at reduced prices.

When will this pernicious land speculation be stopped! How long will a civilized people tolerate the misdoings of those whose maxim is, "The world "is our field, and the human kind our prey!" How long will our own Government favor and encourage such wrongs, by throwing away our public domain to enrich the unworthy, instead of converting it to homes for the worthy homeless? When will Congress, beside President-making and party-intriguing, find time or be found willing to give us a Home-Stead law sufficiently fortified against misuse, and a true benefit to the people? The graduation law was hailed in the West by the poor man as a valuable gift, but the unscrupulous speculator seized upon it, and its beneficial intents, if there were any, were de-We in the West are nearly brought to look with suspicion upon everything emanating from the halls of Congress, and not a few incline to the belief that the whole concern is a humbug, or even a public nuisance, set up for the purpose of warning the rest of the world from imitating the example of our so-called free institutions. I hear many a European ask, in a sad mood of disappointment: Is this the land of the brave and the free? Has not its highest tribunal decided that hufree ! Has not its highest tribunal decided that hu-man Slavery is one of its national institutions !—that human beings with no rights to be respected by others? Is not its Chief Magistrate at-tempting, with all his power, to impose fundamental laws, proceeding from fraud and brutal force, and protested against by an immense majority, upon the inhabitants of a new State! Is not Congress, the responsible agent of a sovereign people, cringing before the one man's power, and aiding and abetting his act of despotism? And is not the whole nation likely to swallow the abominable deed? What is

By what folly of ours can and must this be account for? We have peace and health, we have plenty everything, but nobody is content! FAR WEST.

GEN. HARNEYS DRAGOONS AND THE SQUAWS.

During the administration of the War Depart. ment by Jefferson Davis, it will be remembered that the public sense was shocked by the account of an assault upon an Indian encampment on the North-Western frontier by a party of dragoens, upder Gep. Harney. It was then alleged that the encampment was approached by stealth, deceived by strategem, and that a large part of the killed and wounded were women and children. It was also asserted that the band which was attacked and clain were guiltiess of any wrong or outrage whatever upon the whites. As it was a transaction reflecting disgrace upon the country, and especially upon the Administration, we give below the explapation of Secretary Davis, from which it can be seen how much, or rather how little, can be said in extenuation of that act of perfidy and cruelty. The subject came up in a debate on the Army bill on the 9th of February. Mr. Houston of Texas introduced the charge, and it was afterward repeated by Senstor Hamiin of Maine. Mr. Houston first gave his views of the Indian character. He

said:

"I was associated with the Indians, for they were in the army of Jackson in the Creek Nation. After that, in 1817, when still a subaltera in the Army, I was appointed an Indian agent by the Government—the first sub-agent that ever was appointed; and for a twelvementh I was again associated with them in the transaction of business, and renewed the old associations of boyhood. After the duties of my agency were over, occasionally those associations were preserved, and when, in after life, reversee came upon me, and dark clouds fell upon my parhway, I spent in exile our years with the Indians, with various tribes. Tell me I do not understand the Indian! Too well I understand his wrongs. Tell me that with all the advantages of education, and all the bright associations of the world, and in all the galae of fashion, you are to learn the Indian's character and disposition and the history of his wrongs! No, Sir, they are in tradition; they are not in history, and I have learned them. I know them. I know his disposition; I know it well, and better than any officer who is on the frontier of the United States. If I have not the experience which I have cited, this might be considered boasting; but I feel that I only state the truth. I know that their character is as I have stated, for I have not failed to conciliate them wherever I have tried, and how? By even-handed justice. Hold the scales of justice suspended with a steady hand between yourself and the Indian, and you will have no danger from him; it wil not be pessessy to suspend the sword above his head, like the sword of Damocles. Why, Sir, with one twentieth part of the money expended to suppot the Army, of even less, you could feed the Indians on our borders, and clothe them in confortable garments; and then you would need no Army except to take care of your fortresses, and keep your arms in order; for I am sure you can never rely on a regular Army unless you make it like the European armies of hundreds of thousands of men.

"Now, Sir, to show that the Indi

of men.
"Now, Sir, to show that the Indians came off badly
"Now, Sir, to show that the Indians came off badly on some occasions, I will read from the public decuments before me a brief extract in regard to the Braid
war. Little Thunder and the Indians under his command were set upon while they were peacefully moving with their families, and with the supplies accessary
for their support. I desire to read from the report of
Gen. Harney—an officer for whom I have always en-

man were set upon the white the supplies necessary for their support. I desire to read from the report of Gen. Harney—an officer for whom I have always entertained the highest respect. Gen. Harney, it appears, was ordered to retainate on the Sioux for having murdered some troops—Gunnison's command, I think. He had a parley with them, and he attacked them, after finding out that they were there with their warriors, their women and chil iren, and their supplies for an inclement season. I will read his own account:

"But before reaching it, the lodges were struck, and their corrupants commenced a rapid refrest up the Valley of the Blue Water, precisely in the direction from whence I expected the mounted troops. They halted short of these, however, and parley ensued between their chief and myself, in which I stated the cause of the dissatifaction which the Government felt toward the Bruke, and closed the interview by telling him that his people had depredated upon and insulted our citizens while moving quietly through our country; that they had massacred our troops under most agravated circumstances, and that now the day of retribution had come; that I did not wish to harm him personally, as he professed to be a friend to the whites; but that he must either deliver up the young men, whom he acknowledged he could not control, or they must suffer the consequences of their ast misconduct, and take the chances of a batile. Not being his, of course, however willing he might have been, to deliver up ill the butchers of our people. 'Little Thunder' retarned to his and to warn them of my decision, and to propare them for the enfert that must follow.

"I Immediately after his disappearance from my view, I ardered the infanty te advance." And the massacre commenced, was this the way to maintain peace! If the troops illed the Indians on that occasion, how many defenseless human beings must become sufferers to that estabation which is the rature of their savage state? But this new addition to the Army must accomplish something

"That was a scene—an Indian chief willing to give up the offener if he had power, but protesting that he could not be accountable for the acts of outlaws; and we know that it is so. Suppose some persons from Baltimore County should inflict wrong on citizens of the District of Columbia, and were to kill one or two of them; would it be just in the people here to demand of the superior officer of that community restitution or surrender of the murderers? And if he should say it was not in his power to surrender them, but that he wanted peace, and would do all he could to preserve it, and they should go on and punish his people for what had been done, turn loose on the women and children wherever they might be congregated, and massocre them, what kind of justice would there be in that? Would there not be as much justice in that as to say that because an Indian chief could not surrender the lawless fellows of his band, you would murder women and children and warriors indiscriminately? Circumstances of this kind lead to interminable war. I have no doubt, however, this gallant efficer obeyed the orders and met the views of the Government. Here is what Col. P. St. George Cooke says:

"There was much slaughter in the pursuit, which extended from five to eight miles, and in which Heth's company took their sailant share, but with great chadrantage, among other, of being armed with rifles. Very few, if any, of the enemy should have escaped if I could have headed the reserve.

"Following the reports of the several commanders, the loss of the enemy inflicted by my command was several four killed, few wounded, forty three prisoners (women and children)."

"He does not say whether they were men, women, or children that were killed; but he says so meny were killed; and I see that in another place, by way of excuse, he says that the women were armed and dressed like men, and fought with arrows and wounded his solders. I presume such women were killed, but he does not say so. Now, Sir, I never war with the ladies. I do not think t "That was a scene-an Indian chief willing to give

To these remarks of Mr. Houston Mr. Davis replied as follows:

replied as follows:

"The Senator, in the course of his remarks (for I find that as my opponents are pressed to a change I must change also), took the ground that on one occasion the Army had been effective; for, said he, they had killed one hundred and thirty women and children; and the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hamlin), on the intimition, perhaps, of the Senator from Texas, said dragoons had been raised under the pretext of defending the frontier against the Indians; and before the one man's power, and aiding and abetting his act of despotism? And is not the whole nation likely to swallow the abominable deed? What is Russian tyranny compared with the bare-faced assumption of the rulers of this free people?

I will conclude my remarks by another question, to which, despite of all the late highly-learned and acute disquisitions, the proper reply seems still to be wanting, viz: Millions worth of gold and silver are accumulated in the vaults of our emporiums; all our ware-houses and stores are overflowing with goods and merchandise of every description, and from all parts of the world, sufficient for the consumption of years to come; the farmers' barns and granaries contain considerably more produce than the most plentiful support of our people demands; we have numberless hands employed, or desiring to be employed, in the exchange of goods; we have the most abundant means of conveyance and trade; and yet we complain of hard times. A general panic has come over us, and we feel miscrable.